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LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Ecclesiastica ; or, the Church, her Schools, and her Clergy. By
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At seasons such as the present, when the Church of England may indeed emphatically exclaim, "Without are fightings, within are fears!" when oppositions without her pale, and schisms within it, make the question doubtful from which the greatest danger is to be apprehended, the rallying round her of those who have grown up under her maternal care, and would fain return for her fosterings the duty of children, is in every way a subject of satisfaction. Mr. Roose has been actuated by this feeling in the composition of his work; his object being to bring before us a simple history of the church of our country from the time of her reformation; to display the seminaries of learning which are open for the reception of her children, and their instruction in her creeds; and to uphold the bright examples of those illustrious men who have thrown their all, of time, of talent, of devotion, of labour, of love, into her service. Of the first part of this threefold plan, our author has judged it best to give but an outline: the history of the church from the Reformation to the Revolution is rapidly told; almost too rapidly to form its competent part in the whole: the second division of the work supplies us with an excellent account of the public schools of England—Winchester School, Eton College, the Charter House School, St. Paul's, Merchant Tailor's, Harrow, Rugby School, the Universities, &c. &c. This part of the work supplies us with an admirable book of reference, useful in no slight degree; and succeeded by an account of the great church societies, whose operations are so widely extensive, and whose exertions have assumed so much importance in the condition of the

March 1842.—VOL. XXXIII.—NO. CXXXI.

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country: then follows the episcopacy in England, with a list of the archbishops and bishops since the Reformation, their rank, their privileges, power, and manner of election, and an account of the successive dignitaries who have filled the various sees. After these comes a noble list of men and martyrs, the greatest theologians of their day, together with a host of distinguished literary and scientific divines, forming a perfect "cloud of witnesses," when thus congregated together; and these are succeeded by a brief biography of some of those bishops and divines, who while they live are objects of interest and attention to society from their talents and their zeal. As a reading book, the latter half of this work will be found highly interesting, forming as it does a sort of clerical gallery of the most distinguished of our clergy, well and ably executed: as a work of reference the whole book has a high value; it contains great information, so condensed as to prove available for the one subject which it has been intended to illustrate, and has a worthiness of purpose which commands our respect.

The following extract will both give a sample of our author's style, and show how great an effect a single circumstance may have upon the whole life of a man. We might almost fancy that the purposes of some of us stood upon a pivot to be veered by a touch. It is thus that we are told of Paley.

"During the first years of his academical career his application was neither regular nor intense; but the latter part of his under-graduateship was devoted unintermittedly to the university studies. In the course of a conversation on the subject, he gave the following very interesting account of the early part of his academical life. 'I spent the first two years of my under-graduateship happily but unprofitably. I was constantly in society, where we were not immoral, but idle, and rather expensive. At the commencement of my third year, however, after having left the usual party at rather a late hour in the evening, I was awakened at five in the morning by one of my companions, who stood at my bedside, and said, 'I have been thinking what a fool you are, Paley. I could do nothing, probably, were I to try, and can afford the life I lead: you could do every thing, and cannot afford it. I have had no sleep during the whole night, on account of these reflections, and am now solemnly come to inform you, that if you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society.' I was so struck with the visit and the visitor, that I lay in bed great part of the day, and I formed my plan. I ordered my bed-maker to prepare my fire every evening, in order that it might be lighted by myself. I arose at five, read during the whole of the day, except such hours as chapel and hall required, allotting to each portion of time its peculiar portion of study; and just before the closing of the gates, (nine o'clock,) I went to a neighbouring coffee-house, where I constantly regaled upon a mutton chop and a dose of milk punch.'"

An example of absence of mind in Bishop Burnet.

"He was proverbially absent. He asked, earnestly asked, to dine with Prince Eugene when entertained by Marlborough. 'Bishop,' said the duke, 'you know how absent you are; will you be accurate?' 'Your grace may depend upon it,' replied Burnet. The prince, observing a dignified ecclesiastic at the table, inquired of the bishop whether 'he ever was at Paris.' 'Yes,' answered Burnet, 'I was there when the Princess of Soissons was arrested on suspicion of poisoning her husband.' Now

this lady was the mother of the prince : recollecting the affinity when too late, he retired, covered with confusion. The reply of South on being asked, ' What is the character of Bishop Burnet on the Articles,' is more witty than just:—' He has served the Church of England just as the Jews did St. Paul,—given her forty stripes save one.'"

And here we see that even a reproof need not necessarily be ungracious.

" We were fourteen at table ; amongst us was Atterbury. During the dinner there was a jocular dispute concerning short prayers. Sir William Wyndham told us that the shortest prayer he had ever heard was the prayer of a common soldier just before the battle of Blenheim : ' O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul.' This was followed by a general laugh. I immediately reflected that such a treatment of the subject was too ludicrous, at least very improper, where a learned and religious prelate was of the company. But I had soon an opportunity of making a different reflection. Atterbury, seeming to join in the conversation, and applying himself to Sir William Wyndham, said, ' Your prayer, Sir William, is indeed very short, but I remember another as short, and much better offered up, likewise by a poor soldier in the same circumstances : ' O God, if in the day of battle I forget thee, do thou not forget me.' This, as Atterbury pronounced it with his usual grace and dignity, was a very gentle and polite reproof, and was immediately felt by the whole company ; and the conversation was turned to another subject."

These samples will show the quality of the reading portion of the work, and with a cordial " so be it," we leave the author to close in his own words.

" The Church, whose history we have briefly portrayed, still exists—the record of her progress is before us—the mighty past we can comprehend, and the unseen future we can anticipate. That past gives cause for triumph—that future occasion for hope—hope that its bounds may be enlarged—that those by whom her blessings are now unfelt, will yet worship in her courts, and adore in her sanctuary. It should be our object to hasten the time of her final victory, when we may become in great essentials one people, when—minor differences forgotten, and past sources of separation overlooked—the English church may be truly the church of England, and all Christians, united in the bonds of brotherhood, may co-operate in forwarding the mighty work—the end of which will be, that ' knowledge shall cover the earth, even as the waters cover the sea !'"

The Daughters of England, their Position in Society, Character, and Responsibilities. By MRS. ELLIS, author of " Women of England," &c.

Amidst the throng of authors jostling, and pushing, and elbowing their way in the various highroads to popularity and notoriety, determined to attain their object, either by fair means or foul, pandering to the evil passions of our nature rather than nurturing the good, sometimes advancing themselves on the way by the baseness of scandal, sometimes helped on by some little stream of public caprice, striving after novelty however coarse, after sentiment however pernicious ;—amidst all these, we say, it is refreshing and exhilarating to see this lady author steadily pursuing the " even tenor of her way,"

having before her eyes a high and moral purpose, and firmly bent on its attainment. Singularly feminine in all the attributes of her mind, she thus furnishes us with a beautiful instance of the lofty purposes to which they may be applied, without for one moment forgetting the gentleness and gracefulness of her sex—alas ! how often violated and misapplied ! Mrs. Ellis shows us how powerful the faculties of a woman's mind may be, without in the least degree outstepping the limits of that charmed circle by which she is surrounded, and which she can never overpass without losing something of the purity and loveliness of her own character. They who have done this have paid the peril of their temerity ; for this enviroing round is like the magic ring of the enchanter,—within may be safety, but without are ravings, and ragings, and ravenings.

In the pure and legitimate use of her own faculties, Mrs. Ellis has obtained what others, in unfairly striving for, have missed—she has reached a high reputation ; and this position enables her to diffuse her lessons more extensively, and display the example by which they are enforced from a higher and more commanding eminence. Amiable and holy are these lessons, calculated to elevate and purify the young hearts into which they may be received, and to carry those best blessings of love and peace into many a family. Mrs. Ellis is not a stern moralist who frightens with her severity, but a winning instructress to whom it is sweet to listen ; and though the volume before us is avowedly one of teaching and preaching, it will be read with pleasure, recommended by its taste, its sentiment, and its refinement, even by those whom it may reprove ; and this we think is saying much, for censure is seldom acceptable, and it is a rare thing for the medicine which gives health to give pleasure too.

Mrs. Ellis commences her office at the moment when one of "The Daughters of England" having left the school where she has been receiving her education, finds herself in the new position of entering on that world, which we all seem to find stranger every day we live, with new duties to fulfil, and a new place in society to occupy. Thus, standing on the threshold, Mrs. Ellis supposes the young neophyte to ask herself "What am I ? how am I to act ? and what are my capabilities of action ? what is my position in society ? what do I aim at ? and what means do I intend to employ for the accomplishment of my purpose ?" And in answer to these questions, she answers, "It is to assist any of the daughters of England who may be making these inquiries in sincerity of heart, that I would ask their attention to the following pages : just as an experienced traveller, who had himself often stepped out from the safe path, and found the difficulty of returning, would be anxious to leave directions for others who might follow, in order that they might avoid the dangers with which he had already become acquainted, and pursue their course with greater certainty of attaining the end desired." Such, then, is the avowed purpose of the work, and having thus entered on her errand, Mrs. Ellis commences a little category, followed by a summing up which we give our readers.

"I must now take it for granted, that the youthful reader of these pages has reflected seriously upon her position in society as a woman, has

acknowledged her inferiority to man, has examined her own nature, and found there a capability of feeling, a quickness of perception, and a facility of adaptation, beyond what he possesses, and which, consequently, fit her for a distinct and separate sphere: and I would also gladly persuade myself, that the same individual, as a Christian woman, has made her decision not to live for herself, so much as for others; but, above all, not to live for this world, so much as for eternity. The question then arises—What means are to be adopted in the pursuit of this most desirable end? Some of my young readers will perhaps be disposed to exclaim, ‘Why, this is but the old story of giving up the world and all its pleasures!’ But let them not be too hasty in their conclusions. It is not a system of giving up which I am about to recommend to them, so much as one of attaining. My advice is rather to advance than to retreat, yet to be sure that you advance in the right way. Instead, therefore, of depreciating the value of their advantages and acquirements, it is my intention to point out, so far as I am able, how all these advantages may be made conducive to the great end I have already supposed them to have in view—that of living for others, rather than for themselves—of living for eternity, rather than for time.”

“Such, then, is your position in life; a Christian woman, and therefore one whose first duty is to ascertain her proper place—a sensitive and intelligent being, more quick to feel than to understand, and therefore more under the necessity of learning to feel rightly—a responsible being, with numberless talents to be accounted for, and believing that no talent was ever given in vain, but that all, however apparently trifling in themselves, are capable of being so used as to promote the great end of our being—the happiness of our fellow-creatures, and the glory of our Creator.”

And now for the motive for the performance of these lofty duties. Mrs. Ellis has referred it to a principle higher than hopes and fears, of rewards and punishments—to the *law of love*. That law which emanated from a greater than Moses, that eleventh commandment, which should indeed be the actuating impulse for the fulfilment of all the rest.

“Women almost universally consider themselves, and wish to be considered by others, as extremely affectionate; scarcely can a more severe libel be pronounced upon a woman than to say that she is not so. Now the whole law of woman’s life is a law of love. I propose, therefore, to treat the subject in this light—to try whether the neglect of their peculiar duties does not imply an absence of love, and whether the principle of love, thoroughly carried out, would not so influence their conduct and feelings as to render them all which their best friends could desire.

“Let us, however, clearly understand each other at the outset. To love is a very different thing from a desire to be beloved. To love, is woman’s nature—to be beloved, is the consequence of her having properly exercised and controlled that nature. To love, is woman’s duty—to be beloved, is her reward.

“Does the subject, when considered in this point of view, appear less attractive? ‘No,’ you reply, ‘it constitutes the happiness of every generous soul, to love; and if that be the secret of our duty, the whole life of woman must be a pleasant journey on a path of flowers.’”

The well-known tenderness of woman’s heart, which so often unhappily degenerates into imbecility, is here snatched from the side of her weaknesses, and beautifully restored to that of her virtues,—being, in fact, a divinely-inspired impulse of her nature. We could

almost say that the duties of Christianity are attempted from higher motives on the part of woman than man, when her obedience springs from love, and his from reason. That impulses unreasoned upon are dangerous things, Mrs. Ellis draws our attention to, it being very far from her doctrine to rely upon them; and she well says, that

“There is, perhaps, no subject on which young women are apt to make so many and such fatal mistakes, as in the regulation of their emotions of attraction and repulsion; and chiefly for this reason—because there is a popular notion prevailing amongst them, that it is exceedingly becoming to act from the impulse of the moment, to be what they call ‘the creatures of feeling;’ or, in other words, to exclude the high attribute of reason from those very emotions which are given them, especially, to serve the most exalted purposes. ‘It is a cold philosophy,’ they say, ‘to calculate before you feel;’ and thus they choose to act from impulse rather than from principle.

“The unnatural mother does this when she singles out a favourite child as the recipient of all her endearments, leaving the neglected one to pine away its little life. The foolish mother does this when she withholds, from imagined tenderness, the wholesome discipline which infancy requires—choosing for her unconscious offspring a succession of momentary indulgences which are sure to entail upon them years of suffering in after life. The fickle friend does this, when she conceives a sudden distaste for the companion she has professed to love. The unfaithful wife does this, when she allows her thoughts to wander from her rightful lord. All women have done this, who have committed those frightful crimes which stain the page of history—all have acted from impulse, and by far the greater number have acted under the influence of misplaced affection. It is, indeed, appalling to contemplate the extent of ruin and of wretchedness to which woman may be carried by the force of her own impetuous and unregulated feelings. Her faults are not those of selfish calculation: she makes no stipulation for her own, or others’ safety; when once she renounces principle, therefore, and gives herself up to act as the mere creature of impulse, there is no hope for her, except that experience, by its painful chastisements, may bring her back to wisdom and to peace.”

Having thus proclaimed her mission, Mrs. Ellis enters on the consideration of all those various duties which ought to occupy the time, and the regulation of those feelings which are requisite to be brought under subjection in her system of self-government, of woman desirous of pursuing her path of christian duty. Economy of time, cleverness, learning, knowledge, music, painting, poetry, taste, tact, observation, beauty, health, temper, society, fashion, love of distinction, gratitude, affection, flirtation, love, courtship, selfishness, artifice, integrity, and the right dedication of youth, all severally engage her attention, and are all subjected to a strict and careful investigation. Sound judgment and pure womanly feeling prevail throughout. Still, to be critics and not hint a fault, would be to proclaim our occupation gone. What, then, does a lady who has gone through the process matrimonial of changing her own name, mean by the following?

“One word, before this chapter closes, to those who have arrived at years of womanhood without having known what it was to engage the attentions of a lover—and of such I must observe, that by some unaccountable law of nature, they often appear to be the most admirable of

their sex. Indeed, while a sparkling countenance, an easy manner, and—to say the least of it—a *willingness* to be admired, attract a crowd of lovers, it not unfrequently happens, that retiring merit, and unostentatious talent, scarcely secure the homage of one. And yet, on looking round upon society, one sees so many of the vain, the illiterate, and the utterly useless, chosen and solicited as wives, that we are almost tempted to consider those who are not thus favoured, as in reality the most honourably distinguished amongst their sex."

We think that this is going very far towards recalling that condescending concession with which Mrs. Ellis set out in the first pages of her work, and which she has every here and there repeated, that "as women, then, the first thing of importance is to be content to be inferior to man; inferior in mental power, in the same proportion that you are inferior in bodily strength." Nay, "but by their fruits ye shall know them;" a man's sense shall be judged by his actions, and if his passing-over and neglect of certain women, causes them to be considered "as in reality the most honourably distinguished amongst their sex," what then becomes of his vaunted intellect? We think that in an amiable desire to condole with an often-injured and ill-used class of women, and that too a very small one, Mrs. Ellis has offered them a compliment at the expense of all the husbands and wives in England, and we feel bound in fairness to protest against this, and that too more especially, as, in being a wife herself, she furnishes one of the most convincing proofs that men know how to prefer the really "distinguished amongst the sex."

We cannot close without recording our conviction that amongst all the useful and improving works which we owe to the pen of Mrs. Ellis, this her last, is also her best. Its purity, its morality, its integrity, nay, even its poetry and sentiment, are all unblemished, and no parent or friend can place a book likely to be followed by more worthy impressions, in the hands of any of the "Daughters of England."

Excursions in Albania, comprising a Description of the Wild Boar, Deer, and Woodcock Shooting in that Country; and a Journey from thence to Thessalonica and Constantinople, and up the Danube to Pest. By Captain J. J. BEST, Thirty-fourth regiment.

The good spirits and holiday sort of temper in which Captain Best set out on his travels is conspicuous in every page of his recital, and does much towards making the reader feel that he is in company with an agreeable companion—one of the most effective modes of procuring a reciprocity of good-humour. The narrative all through is told in a soldier-like unaffected manner, and is agreeable from its straightforward unaffectedness, as well as for a certain careless liveliness of description. "During a residence of nearly six years," he tells us, "at Corfu, I was enabled, through the kindness of Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglass, Bart., on whose military staff I had the honour of holding the post of aide-de-camp, to make two very interesting tours in Albania—a magnificent but almost unknown country. In the first I visited Jannisa, the celebrated but now nearly ruined capital of the

renowned Ali Pasha ; and in the second I penetrated still farther into the interior of the country, and making my way to Thessalonica, passed on to Constantinople, and by way of the Danube to Pest and Vienna, returning to Corfu by Trieste." Through this route Captain Best conducts his reader, beguiling the way with description, anecdote, and observation, and giving us a very lively idea of all that he touches. In the early part of the volume the gusto of the sportsman prevails ; but as the opportunity for this mimic soldiery decreases, the interest of the work to the general reader increases. The state of Albania is brought more distinctly before us, and sad enough is its condition under the ban of misgovernment. Captain Best thus observes—

" Here is a magnificent country, capable of cultivation to any extent, a productive soil, and (excepting in a few marshy districts) an exceedingly healthy climate, and yet it is almost entirely destitute of population, and the few inhabitants that do exist are the most miserable, impoverished, and oppressed in Europe.

" Each man is afraid of his neighbour. Every one, even from five years old, is obliged, for personal security, to be armed up to the teeth ; and it is well known, that those who are the most wealthy, are obliged to live in an apparent state of misery and destitution, lest their prosperity should excite the cupidity of their neighbours, and induce them to murder them in order to become possessed of their wealth.

" I fear we must ascribe this strange deficiency of population to the badness of its government. Adam Smith tells us, ' The bigotry and oppressiveness of the government, and not the plague, is the cause of the depopulation of the countries subject to the Turks.'

" These words are lamentably true, and unfortunately too applicable to Albania. I hope it may not attach as a blot on the fair fame of Europe of the nineteenth century, that its civilized nations combined together to perpetuate this state of things, and endeavoured, for the furtherance of their own political schemes, to keep so fine a country as Albania a depopulated waste, and a brave, independent, and high-spirited population in a wretched state of barbarism and degradation. Every one who has the faintest spark of common humanity unextinguished in his breast,—every one whom Christianity reminds to do unto others as he would they should do unto him,—every one to whom the amount of human happiness in the world is of the smallest consideration, must, if he see this country in its present exhausted, miserable, oppressed state, wish from the bottom of his heart, that any sacrifice were made to improve the condition of the unfortunate inhabitants of Albania.

" We often hear it asserted with the greatest gravity, that Turkey may yet be regenerated ; it is even hinted sometimes that the Greeks are to blame for the disagreement between them and their masters ; and persons who have never seen anything of Turkish manners and customs, will talk of the amalgamation of the Turkish and Greek populations as a sure means of consolidating the Turkish empire. It appears never to have entered the heads of persons who entertain these chimerical notions, that the Turks and Greeks are two distinct races, differing from each other in every respect, but more particularly in manners, customs, religion, and language ; that a Turk never learns to speak Greek, and that both populations abhor and detest each other, more, if possible, than even their relative positions, that of master and slave, would lead us to suppose."

We may also gather some ideas of the insecurity of property from the perusal of the following. The holding of land is one of the

strongest ties of security in a country. When men are not bound by their interests, the claims of country usually hang but loosely on them.

"On passing one very magnificent piece of wheat, I observed incidentally to the surrigger that it was in fine condition, and asked if he knew to whom it belonged. 'How could he tell?' was his reply; 'any one that can afford to watch and guard it, may sow wherever he pleases, and when the time of harvest comes, he may reap it, if it has not been stolen before that, and then some one perhaps sows there the next year, and the man who has had the crop sows somewhere else.' 'Then am I to understand that the land belongs to no one, and that any one may plough or sow where he pleases?' said I, somewhat surprised. 'How can the land belong to any one?' asked in reply the equally astonished Albanian. 'If I sow corn there, the corn is mine; if you sow, it is yours; if I see good grass there, I feed my horses, or sheep, or oxen, if I have any, and any other person may do the same, but the land is not mine.' 'But to whom, then, does the land belong? May I come and turn out your flocks, or sow seeds where you want to sow?' 'Of course you may, *if you can*; but if I sow corn there, or feed my flocks there, I take good care to guard it, and not let you.'"

Captain Best thus describes the picturesque garb of the country :

"The Albanians generally wear a short jacket of velvet or cloth, without a collar, and richly embroidered with gold. Under this a waistcoat of the same material. This jacket and waistcoat are, during the summer, of cotton, and ornamented with cotton-twist or braiding, but not embroidered with gold. A sort of gaiter, also embroidered, to match the jacket and waistcoat, this gaiter extending from below the knee to the ankle. A long white petticoat or kilt, made of cotton, very full and neatly plaited, reaches to meet the gaiters. Round the waist they wear a rich silk sash of red, yellow, or gold; a very finely embroidered broad waist-belt, containing a brace of pistols and the yataghan, or short sword, which has a very broad blade and is kept very sharp—a very formidable instrument. An Albanian generally carries in his waist-belt a silver cartouch-box and an inkstand; the latter is a small silver case which will just contain a little ink and two or three pens. Their shoes are of brown leather, but more resembling sandals; they are admirable for walking in a mountainous country: indeed the whole dress of the Albanians is well suited to the country which they inhabit. The kilt is much more convenient for climbing hills than trowsers, the open throat facilitates respiration, and the freedom from constraint in the whole body allows the exercise of all the muscles. Over the whole is thrown a white capote, or cloak of very thick woollen, which has sleeves to it, but which they usually wear loosely on the shoulders. These are admirable protection against wet and cold, and prevent the ill effects of checks of perspiration in a sudden exposure to the cold mountain blast, which, coming from the snow, is so dangerous in these climates when a person heated by the rays of a scorching sun is suddenly exposed to their influence. All Albanians, whether Mahommedans or Christians, wear a good moustache. A Mahommedan shaves the whole of his head, except the lock at the top, called Mahomet's lock, and also his whiskers; whilst a Christian shaves only a part of his head, (though I have seen some with the head wholly shaven,) and has a smooth face, except his moustache. Greek priests allow their beards and hair to grow entirely, consequently they are occasionally seen of an enormous length.

"The dress of the Albanian women is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. They wear a sort of Highland kilt, a long hose with a gaiter over it, all made of thick woollen cloth, and the better sorts trimmed with red. The kilts of some do not reach lower than about three inches above the

knee, whilst others are much longer. The hose and gaiter reach just above the calf of the leg, so that in England they would be mistaken for soldiers of a Highland regiment."

We have dwelt longer on Albania than on the subsequent scenes of Captain Best's travels, because it is, as he justly observes, a country with which, upon the whole, we are the least familiar. We have not yet forgotten Miss Pardoe's enthusiasm on the "City of the Sultan," which seemed in her descriptions to more than realize all the glories of the "Arabian Nights," and we have therefore given the preference to that portion of his work which wore the merit of the strongest novelty, and more especially as our author himself confesses to a feeling of disappointment on making the acquaintance of the far-famed Constantinople. In fact, his impression of the Turks is strongly opposed to the fair favour with which the lady authoress beheld them. Instead of the sublime repose of character which she so warmly admired, he discovers them to be cruel, oppressive, and tyrannical. In these different impressions both are just to their own feelings: we naturally speak of things, not so much perhaps as what they are in themselves, as what they are to us; and thus it is that the "City of the Sultan" was to the woman all that could delight her fancy; curiosity, hospitality, and gallantry, being all exercised in her reception; while to the man, who took it in the rough, it was little more than a very dirty place, the noble prospects of country displayed from the summits of its edifices being its greatest charm. Our judgment is not, however, called upon to make any decision between these opposing opinions; all that we are called upon to do is to enter our verdict upon Captain Best alone, and we are happy to record our opinion that he has written a very agreeable book.

Hydropathy; or, the Cold Water Cure, as practised by Vincent Priessnitz, at Gräfenberg, Silesia, Austria. By R. T. CLARIDGE, Esq., Author of "The Guide along the Danube to Turkey and Greece, and over-land to India;" Member of the Arcadian Academy, Rome.

The enjoyment of peace of mind is so much more closely connected with a state of bodily health than the intellectualism of the present day is willing verbally to allow, that we wonder the less at the strange and the strong hold which every new pretension or popular delusion takes upon the public mind. In our compound existence, body as well as spirit takes its share, and the aches and pains, and 'ills that flesh is heir to,' cannot be endured without the mind bearing its share in the depression of its co-partner the body. We say again, then, that we wonder not at the snatching at every bubble, and the leaning on every reed, that present themselves in the path of those who are deploring their lost health, and with their lost health their departed spirits. Any fantasy that offers hope comes like an angel of light, and we feel no surprise to see that it is received as a welcome visitant. It is, therefore, that St. John Long, and magnetism, and mysticism, and a thousand other *isms*, have all

been hailed as golden promises, that the pretensions of Homœopathy have been admitted, and that those of Hydropathy now present themselves.

On first opening this book, we said to ourselves, "This is a work which assuredly does not come within our province: this must be submitted to our medical authority." We accordingly laid the volume before a gentleman high in his profession, and desired his opinion; but we desired in vain; he looked at our cold-water volume much as one of the canine brood, under the horrors of hydrophobia, might have regarded a dose of the sparkling beverage, would none of it, made a gesture amounting to contempt, and, in fact, threw cold water upon our "Cold Water." The whole thing was utterly out of the pale of medical attention. We therefore turned again to the volume, and found, after all, that the book really did belong to ourselves, rather than to the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, inasmuch as it was written by a gentleman who made not the least pretensions to having ever been a student of medicine, and that it related to the practice of one who was equally innocent of all such sort of education.

It is probable that some of our readers may yet have to learn what Hydropathy means; to such we answer that it is a system of curing the long list of our mortal maladies, saving and excepting some very few, by the mere adoption of a most plentiful denuding, externally and internally, of cold water. The name of the founder of this new theory of no-physic is Vincent Priessnitz, who, as his eulogiser Mr. Claridge says, "is the most astounding genius of this or any other age, as well as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind." Not that this "astounding genius" was the entire originator of this application of this species of tee-totalism, he only carried on and perfected the wonder-working system to an extent which it requires a very large developement of the organ of veneration for us to believe. We are told that

"Priessnitz's father was the proprietor of the small farm upon which the establishment we have been treating of is placed. He gave his son an education in accordance with the times and place in which he lived; but this was perhaps limited, in consequence of the blindness with which he (the father) was stricken in his advanced years, and of Priessnitz's uncle being a priest, so that early in life the cares of the family and farm devolved upon him. It is said that an old man who used to practise the water cure upon animals, and occasionally upon the peasantry, was much encouraged by the elder Priessnitz; that the latter invited him to instruct his son, and that it is from this source that Vincent Priessnitz obtained his first ideas of the cold water cure. It would appear that Silesia was destined by Providence to be the spot whence this great boon to humanity should extend itself to all nations; for as far back as the year 1730, the great Dr. Hahn, who resided at Schweidnitz, about thirty miles from Gräfenberg, wrote a book upon the virtues of cold water both for drinking and curing diseases; but as the book was completely out of print, until found on a book stall by Professor Ortel, in Bavaria, it is doubtful if Priessnitz ever obtained any information from that source. Early in life, whilst engaged in hay-making, an accident which befell him was the principal cause of the dispensation of one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity; he was kicked in the face by a horse, which

knocked him down, and the cart passing over his body broke two of his ribs. A surgeon from Freiwaldau being called in, declared that he never could be so cured as to be fit for work again. Having always possessed great presence of mind, and an unusual degree of firmness, the young Priessnitz, not being pleased with this prognostication of the doctor, and being somewhat acquainted already with the treatment of trifling wounds by the means of cold water, he determined to endeavour to cure himself. To effect this, his first care was to replace his ribs, and this he did by leaning with his abdomen with all his might against a table or a chair, and holding his breath so as to swell out the chest. This painful operation was attended with the success he expected; the ribs being thus replaced, he applied wet cloths to the parts affected, drank plentifully of water, ate sparingly, and remained in perfect repose. In ten days he was able to go out, and at the end of a year, he was again at his occupations in the fields.

"The fame of this extraordinary cure, soon spread abroad amongst his neighbours, who came to consult him when any accident occurred. By means of treating their diseases, and occasionally those of cattle, he acquired a better knowledge of the virtues of water, and ventured upon more serious cases. This soon gained him renown, so that his house was beset with persons rich and poor, begging his advice. From having watched so many diseases with his observing eye and inquiring mind, he soon acquired the knowledge requisite to detect them by their symptoms. Having no remedy but plain spring water, no theories to puzzle his brain, and no guide but nature, which spoke to him the more clearly because there was no art to stifle its voice, he soon perceived the defect of the present system of diet and mode of treating diseases, and found out, by the various applications of water, means of remedying most of those bodily evils which mar our happiness in life."

Here, then, was the origin of a celebrity which soon attracted around him numbers of the "lame, the halt, and the blind;" and though he is so completely ignorant of human anatomy, that, if asked where the liver was situated, he would be at a loss to say, yet the fame of his extraordinary cures at length attracted the notice of the paternal government of Austria, who, in its fatherly care, commenced an investigation of Priessnitz's mode of treating its children, which issued in an ultimate allowance of the *wonder doctor*, as the unauthorised medicine-men are called in Germany, to continue to do as he pleased, and his patients pleased, in their treatment, and since this investigation he has continued conducting his establishment in peace, quietness, and prosperity. We give an account of the Gräefenberg colony.

"Gräefenberg is a colony of about twenty houses, placed about half way up one of the mountains of the Sudates, forming part of the small town of Freiwaldau, in Silesia, Austria, about eighteen English miles from Neissé, seventy from Breslau, two hundred and sixty from Berlin, two hundred from Dresden, one hundred and sixty from Prague, sixty-three from Olmutz, and one hundred and seventy-five from Vienna.

"The town of Freiwaldau contains about three thousand inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture or the manufacture of linen. As the accommodations at Gräefenberg are not adapted to families, Freiwaldau is the resort of the fashionable world who have occasion to undergo the water cure, the upper part of most of the houses being let out as lodgings.

"The establishment at Gräefenberg is most agreeably placed on a long

slope, which extends from the valley to the top of the mountain. The views from it are magnificent, particularly in one direction, in which the plains of Prussia are seen in the distance. The highest houses chiefly belong to Mr. Priessnitz. The principal one is a large irregular building, in which he resides himself, and where there is a dining-room fit for the accommodation of five hundred or six hundred persons, with numerous bed-rooms for patients, and an enormous bath, furnished like the others from a cold spring, &c. The other houses are built without the slightest attention to architectural rule or order, and are also furnished with baths. Some little distance below are other cottages called the Colony, most of which have the necessary requisite of a bath, and two of them have the advantages of douches. The proprietors of these cottages act as baddieners or servants to their inmates. In the houses belonging to Priessnitz there is room for about two hundred persons, and one hundred and fifty more may find accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood: thus Priessnitz and his neighbours can accommodate between three hundred or four hundred persons, the greater part taking their meals at the public tables. To obtain an apartment in or near the establishment, it is necessary to go early in the season, for, with the exception of the months of December, January, and February, (when perhaps not more than one hundred persons remain in this elevated region, the rest having either retired to Freiwaldau in the valley below, or left the establishment altogether,) it is extremely difficult to procure a room.

“ Excessive heat is never felt at Gräefenberg, on account of its elevation, (six hundred feet above the town of Freiwaldau,) and the continued winds to which its isolated position naturally exposes it; these would be annoying if there were not extensive woods to its rear, towards the summit of the mountain, which afford not only agreeable promenades, but protect the invalid against wind and sun. In these woods are the douches and springs which are resorted to, the former generally before and after dinner, the latter during the whole day.

“ The chief establishment at Gräefenberg is badly arranged, there being always a disagreeable smell in it, arising, first, from the cows, which, instead of being confined in sheds, as with us, are kept under the house; secondly, from the public conveniences, which are on the staircases; and, thirdly, from the kitchen, which is under the saloon, into which the dinner is introduced through a trap-door, by means of pulleys. The simplicity of the apartments is in perfect keeping with the kind of life which is led at Gräefenberg; there is nothing in them which it is possible to dispense with. A bedstead with a straw mattress, a chest of deal drawers, a table, two chairs, a wash-hand basin, a decanter and glass, comprise the whole furniture of the room, which is similar to a soldier's chamber in a barrack. Mr. Priessnitz considers a want of comfort in the apartments an advantage, as it induces people to be a great deal out of doors, breathing the pure bracing vital air of the mountains; and says that no persons ought to be in their room, except for the purposes of the cure or for sleeping: reading, writing, and thinking, are obstacles to the recovery of health. Instead of a small confined chamber, the public saloon is, however, always open, and here the valetudinarian may generally find amusement; for in no assembly of people in good health will it be possible to meet with more cheerfulness than in this body of invalids, although they have to contend all day against the troubles and difficulties of the treatment. For single persons, whose object is to effect a speedy cure, it is more desirable to put up with these inconveniences than to be at a distance, because, if at all disheartened by the treatment, they soon gain courage by the very extraordinary cures they hear of and see, by the health which they acquire, the assuagement of pain which they experience, from the certainty of being ultimately restored to convalescence, and what is more, by the fact which they learn from others, viz. that the

treatment, though troublesome and disagreeable at first, soon becomes a matter of occupation and of necessity. At the town of Freiwaldau, the apartments, though not good, are not to be called bad, and are calculated for families : but here it is notorious, that the cure of disease does not go on so well as up at Gräefenberg. Neither the walks nor the views are so inviting, nor in summer is the water so cold, which is a matter for serious consideration, as Mr. Priessnitz maintains that it cannot be at too low a temperature. This opinion is borne out by the fact of cures being more easily effected in winter than in summer. To persons unacquainted with the mode of cure, this will appear almost incredible in a climate generally allowed to be excessively severe (thermometer sometimes twenty-four degrees Reaumur); but that hundreds do submit to this treatment and are cured during the inclemency of an almost Siberian winter, is a truth too well attested by many thousands of persons, and supported by the evidence of authorities quoted in the subsequent pages, to be for a moment disputed. In summer the breeze is wanting at Freiwaldau, which renders Gräefenberg so agreeable, and the visitors, many of whom are people of the first distinction, endeavour to unite pleasure with the treatment, and with this view they constantly meet in society at night. It may be said that, in a general way, the patients retire between ten and eleven o'clock. But if the occupations of the cure are to be commenced, as is generally the case, at four o'clock in the morning, it must be evident to all who reflect, that patients ought to be in bed by ten o'clock.

“ In Gräefenberg all is in movement by this hour, four A.M., and by six o'clock the promenades exhibit their motley groups; and it must be wretched weather indeed, that will keep the invalids in their cheerless rooms. This accustoms people to atmospheric changes; and nowhere on earth can people accustomed to a civilized mode of living be found, who set weather at such defiance as these invalids. This arises from their confidence in the power of water, and Priessnitz's consummate talent in immediately putting matters right if any cold should result from the exposure; but this is very rarely the case when people are accustomed to the use of cold water.”

It will readily be allowed that here no luxurious temptations can bring those of self-indulgent and indolent habits together. The particular uncomfortableness could only be counterbalanced by some much-hoped-for good to be obtained by the endurance. This great and desired reward is health, and the prolongation of life. Our author would fain prove that sickness and debility are not necessarily consequent upon the state of man, but on the result of maltreatment of himself, which is to an almost unlimited degree curable by this “Cold Water” system. On this topic he says,

“ Persons who do not look into the subject, will hardly imagine to what a dire extent disease and pain exist in civilized countries; but when they do inquire, they will become acquainted with the fact, that a person in sound health is an exception: whereas, it may be fairly assumed, that when the philosophy of man shall be better understood, the reverse will be the case; for we hold it to be beyond the power of contradiction, that inasmuch as a natural law never admits of an exception, neither extreme longevity nor excellent health could occur in any individual, unless those qualities were fairly within the capabilities of the race.”

We must confess that we are rather startled at the following. It would seem that death was quite our own fault previous to the age of a century.

“ If it be objected, that such extreme old age as we have alluded to, is

an exception, and that a shorter life is more in conformity with nature, we still cannot doubt that any death occurring before the age of one hundred years, is almost always artificial; that is to say, it is the result of disease or fortuitous circumstances. It is certain that the greater part of men do not die natural deaths, so that hardly one in ten thousand attains to one hundred years."

To avoid this untimely and unnecessary extinction, it is only necessary for us to take a journey to Silesia, to establish ourselves at Gräfenberg, and place ourselves under the care of the wonder-doctor. Here we shall experience all the benefits of the system. According to the account of a medical man from Belgium, water will cure all diseases which medicine can cure; and this, when they are in a much more advanced stage than that at which drugs can act. "I have no doubt that the time will come when medicine will be as completely a dead letter, as the Latin now is a dead language, and that eventually, people, when speaking of drugs, will refer to them as they do to other objects which time has rendered altogether obsolete." Vincent Priessnitz's commentator says, in addition to this, that "The task of showing how people might extend the term of their existence, eschew poisonous drugs, be relieved from disease, and live and die without pain, promised to afford me a pleasure, which, although unacquainted with the abstruse terms used in medicine, I confess I could not resist." Here, then, is longevity and health proffered to the world on very simple terms.

And now for a few words respecting the processes used by the wonderful doctor. The patients are treated in various ways, no two being subjected to exactly the same course; and herein lies the peculiar discernment of Priessnitz, who, by a glance of the eye into the eye, determines in a moment the exact degree of deluging necessary for the patient. Our English taste, not being exactly cultivated into an admiration of cold water, is strangely shocked at its various applications. Wet bandages, wet sheets, wet everything. Cold baths, of all sorts and kinds, repeated many times during the day, sometimes sitting in cold water, sometimes being placed beneath a jet, pouring out from above in a thick stream. Again, being swaddled up in blankets, and smothered under beds, until the body may almost be supposed to have melted away, and while in this state—we shudder—plunged into cold water! And then comes the internal part,—"*Priessnitz only* prescribes as much water as the stomach can support without inconvenience; less than twelve glasses a-day would not be sufficient; and from that number, we may drink up to twenty or thirty."

Such is the summary of this "Hydropathy," a system, which, in spite of its apparent absurdities, has not only been tolerated by the imperial court, but has found proselytes in Hungary, Poland, and Russia, in which countries establishments have been introduced. One strong argument in our mind against the system, if system that can be called which is unreduceable to any rules, is, that it cannot be imported. The branch colonies, or rather rival colonies, do not prosper like the original one. It is objected that their respective conductors have not Priessnitz's consummate tact of distinguishing the niceties of the various maladies which present themselves, and that he is unable

to impart his skill. Can there be any system existent which is incommunicable?

For our own parts, we doubt not that great, and even wonderful cures, have been performed at Gräefenberg. The pure mountain breezes, the hard pallets, the thorough cleanliness consequent on these reiterated delugings, the unwonted plainness and wholesomeness of the viands, the early hours, the constant exercise, the absence of all stimulants—in short, the entire rustic simplicity of bed and board, aided by the operations of faith, which, through the mind, has so vast an influence upon the body—all these, we say, are in our estimation sufficiently powerful to account for the wonders of this modern pool of Bethesda, in which the troubled waters are gifted with the healing power.

Rambles in Ceylon. By LIEUT. DE BUTTS.

The handling of the pen and the handling of weapons of war seem in our day to be twin acquirements, and, truth to tell, we scarcely know which of them has the deadliest point, for if one can wound the body, the other can penetrate into the spirit, and we rather opine that our corporeal part may display the greatest fortitude, for “a wounded spirit who can bear?” It is certain that our military officers never before so availed themselves of the extensive opportunities offered them while on distant duty abroad to treasure up such information as might be transmitted to enrich our literature at home. The work before us is one for which we are thus indebted. Believing that Ceylon had been but little explored by modern journalists, Lieut. De Butts made it his own task while sojourning there to collect the materials which compose this volume. The present aspect of the country, its temples, its inhabitants, its manners, and the relics of its ancient greatness form its chief materials, with, among other topics, notices of the native tribes which form part of its inhabitants. Touching upon these we give our author’s words.

“That key of our power in India, distinction of castes, does not exercise so great an influence over the minds of the Cingalese as it has obtained among the natives of Hindoostan. Four castes, however, exist in Ceylon. Of these, the first in importance is the *Ekshastria Wansé*, or royal caste, which may be said to have altogether disappeared, there being no acknowledged descendant of the regal dynasty. Second only to royalty are the members of the *Brachmina Wansé*, or the Brahmin caste. The cultivators of the soil are included under the general name of *Goewansé*, and are next in rank to the *Brachmina Wansé*. The hewers of wood and drawers of water, and in short all the operative classes, constitute the *Kshoodra*, or fourth and lowest rank. Each of these castes is split into innumerable subdivisions, a description of which is unnecessary in this general outline. I would, however, make an exception with regard to the unfortunate race of *Rhodias*, who are considered by the Cingalese ineffably vile, and unworthy of the protection of the laws.

“The crime for which these unhappy outcasts were originally placed beyond the pale of society would not in Old England be considered a very heinous or unpardonable misdemeanour—a lurking affection for the flesh of the animal pronounced sacred by oriental laws was the primary cause of their downfall. Their numbers have, in some instances, been swelled by other malefactors, but their principal supply of recruits has

ever been from the ranks of the beef-eaters. The royal clemency did occasionally restore some fortunate individuals to their former rank, but these glimpses of favour were few and far between. The bitter cup of degradation was drained to the last dregs by the wretched Rhodia. On the approach of one of the Goewansé caste, he was compelled to prostrate himself, and form a stepping-stone for his lord and master. Nothing, perhaps, can give a better idea of the utter contempt in which the Rhodia caste were held, than the circumstance of the Cingalese objecting to lay hands on some of them whom our government wished to arrest, but offering to shoot them on the first convenient opportunity.

"Notwithstanding their physical and mental sufferings, the food of their choice seems to have, in some measure, repaid them for the sacrifices of which it was the innocent cause. Both the men and women of the Rhodia tribe surpass the general average of Cingalese beauty. The women, in particular, win the favour of Europeans, both by their good looks and fascinating manners. Shunned and execrated by the vilest of their fellow-countrymen, they avenge themselves in a truly feminine mode, by showing a marked partiality for the society of the 'pale faces.'

"To the Kshoodra also belong the savage Veddahs, a wandering race inhabiting the wild and unfrequented country to the north-eastward of Kandy. A cursory notice of this extraordinary people, who, in the midst of civilization, are still to be found in a state of nature as low as it is possible for humanity to descend, cannot fail to be interesting to those who pursue the first of all studies—the study of mankind; for, in the history of the world there are few, if any, instances of a race of men who, like the Veddahs of Ceylon, have retained all the propensities and characteristics that belong to the lowest grade of savages, in defiance of the halo of civilization that on every side surrounds them. The inaccessible nature of their country, covered with dense jungles, and impervious except to the beasts of the forest, and to men resembling them in habits and pursuits, may in some degree account for the utter moral degradation of this singular tribe.

"The tract of country stretching from the base of the hills that terminate the range of the Kandian mountains to the eastward, to the commencement of the civilized belt of land that skirts the eastern coast of the island, is solely occupied by Veddahs, who consider it their birth-right and father-land. Their early history is buried in obscurity, and recorded only in absurd and oriental tales. There can, however, be no doubt as to their being the descendants of the aborigines of the island, who, on the invasion of Ceylon by the Malabars, retired into these 'deserts idle,' and there found shelter from their powerful invaders. They are divided into two classes, the village and the wild Veddahs. The former and less interesting class may be said to form a link in the chain that connects their wilder brethren with the Cingalese, whom they resemble in form and features. They live for the most part on the spontaneous productions of the earth, and on the food of such animals as their limited skill in the art of venerie enables them to capture. With this simple diet they unite the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree, which they plant and cultivate."

We give an account of a curious gigantic footprint, with the superstitions attached to it.

"The summit of Adam's Peak embraces a flat oblong area of two hundred square yards. Of this space a large portion is occupied by a mass of rock, upon which a gigantic impression of the human footstep is tamped. The impression is slightly, but indelibly, indented on the smooth surface of the rock, and measures nearly five feet and a half in

length by thirty inches in average breadth. Believers and sceptics are indifferently permitted to ascend this rock and examine the footprint ; but the *entrée* into a small temple, which is erected upon and adorns this sacred spot, is reserved for the devout disciples of Boodhoo.

"Respecting the origin of this sacred footstep, a great variety of opinions exists. The Hindoos, Moors, and Boodhists, all ascribe its sanctity to very different causes. The first of these assert that the Hindoo god, Siva, was pleased to bestow on the island this visible sign of his favour. The Boodhists, on the other hand, hold that Boodhoo was the deity in question. But the theory entertained by the Moors, if not more probable, is undoubtedly more interesting, than those of the rival creeds. The Moorish traditions declare that Serendib was the site of Paradise, from whence our first parents were, for their transgressions, expelled to the neighbouring continent of Hindoostan. From the summit of the Peak the first man was, according to this legend, permitted to behold for the last time the happy scene of his nativity and existence, while yet in a state of innocence. The mystery of the footprint is thus easily solved."

In conclusion, we can only say that those who contribute worthily to the literature of their country do as much towards her aggrandisement as those who advance her arms.

The Vow of the Gileadite. A Lyric Narrative. By WILLIAM BROWN GALLAWAY, M.A., Curate at Barnard Castle.

Poetry is the graceful relaxation of the leisure of a refined mind. Nothing can have a higher tendency to elevate the thoughts and purify the affections, than the legitimate use of poetry ; and its union with religion is one of its holiest alliances. The narrative in the sacred volume which Mr. Gallaway has chosen for his theme is one of the most touching to be found in the whole train of scriptural history. The stern devotion of the Gileadite is finely contrasted with the tender submission of the immolated victim, supposing that we are bound to receive this narrative in its literal sense, and the scenes of war in its tumults with those of the shepherds tending their flocks upon the plains in peace. Mr. Gallaway has chosen to fill in the picture given us in our sacred volume, by adding a lover's to the other griefs of the daughter of Jephtha ; and we own to a few doubts upon the wisdom of this measure, inasmuch as subordinate emotions disturb the majesty of the one sole principle that seems to have actuated the whole soul of the devoted woman, whose heroism could have been nothing less than vital faith, filling the heart too full for earthly love to find a place therein. Nevertheless the episode serves to complete the picture, and Mr. Gallaway has formed his whole harmoniously enough. The narrative of the poem is well constructed, the images poetical, and the verse musical and metrical. As a sample we give the Song of Jephtha's Daughter, advancing with her maidens around her to meet her triumphant father on his return, unconscious of the doom into which she was precipitating herself.

"Shepherds, with your sounding reeds,
Wake the mountains, wake the meads,
Till to heaven such joyful note
Softly, musically float,

Bearing to the Only Good
 Tokens of your gratitude.
 Every eye should joy express,
 Every heart Jehovah bless,
 Every knee in worship bow,
 Every tongue obedience vow.
 Day hath dawned,—the shadows flee!
 Jephtha comes from victory!

“ Happy flocks, in peace repose,
 Dread no longer ruthless foes.
 Little kids and gentle lambs,
 Frisking round your tender dams,
 All your wanton sports pursue;
 God protects and blesses you.
 Yes, all nature seems as glad,
 All the earth in bridals clad,
 All the birds their throats employ,
 All the air is breath of joy.
 Jephtha comes, and we are free,
 Jephtha comes from victory!

“ Sound the timbrel loud and clear!
 Joy hath chased each boding fear:
 Ammon, prostrate in the dust,
 Feels the weight of vengeance just.
 Join the dance with mirth and glee,
 Jephtha comes from victory!
 Welcome to his peaceful house!
 Welcome to his people's vows!
 Welcome to his daughter's arms!
 Welcome, safe from war's alarms!
 Welcome thrice! to whom is given
 Honor thus, and power from heaven.”

Mesopotamia and Assyria, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time; with Illustrations of their Natural History. By BAILLIE FRASER, Esq., author of “An Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia,” &c.

Little need be said of the importance of these countries. Whether or not their claim be allowed, of having held the primeval paradise in which our first parents opened their eyes upon the light, it cannot be forgotten that they were the witnesses of many of the scenes in which the descendants of Noah performed those actions which became part of the sacred history, and the records of which were registered by inspiration; and bearing, as they have done, so illustrious an influence on the destinies of our world, must needs possess a powerful claim upon our attention. Of the worthiness of the task it is therefore needless to speak further: its manner of fulfilment is all that remains, and this we can scarcely commend too highly. The research has been most industrious, having left no stores of accredited information unransacked. The greatest care and pains have been bestowed in collecting everything relating to the history, the moral, the political, and the physical condition of Mesopotamia and Assyria; the most

ancient historians, both sacred and profane, as well as modern travellers, have been consulted; and the author having himself explored the countries upon which he writes, has thereby rendered himself more competent to judge of the faithfulness of those who have gone before him, and to add the attestation of his own witnessing to what he relates. In short, this volume is not only worthy of its predecessors in the series to which it belongs, but is even calculated to advance the reputation of the whole by its own merit.

Ovid's Epistles in English Verse; with some Original Poems. Dedicated by permission to the Venerable Francis Wrangham, late Archdeacon of the East Riding of the County of York. By MISS EMMA GARLAND.

The short preface which introduces this translation to the reader is of a nature to disarm criticism. That severe domestic trials should have impelled this lady into the rough sea of literature, for literature after all is a rough sea, furnishes a strong motive for even the critic to desire her a fair breeze and safety into port again. We would indeed, among our other good wishes, have wished that the author on whom she has bestowed the labour of her time and talents had been one somewhat better suited to the native delicacy of a feminine mind; and we feel that in completing these translations for the public, a refined woman must have done some violence to herself. All that we can say is, that if we should have the good fortune to meet Miss Garland again in our critical way, we sincerely hope to find that she may have been employing her abilities on themes where we shall be able to commend without the drawback of a single *if* or *but*. As a translation, we think that she has acquitted herself well: her versification is smooth and easy, and she has proved herself an excellent Latinist. But, after all, translations show little of the genuine mind: half a dozen original lines do more to evidence the presence or the absence of the poetic spirit, than whole volumes of translations; and we therefore look rather to the few poems at the end of this volume, having there their first existence, than to the many previous pages, and these are various, agreeable, smooth, and poetical.

The Pictorial Shakspeare.

This elegant and classical work is advancing towards its close, and will, when completed, form one of the finest editions of our great dramatist that has ever issued from the press. The two last numbers contain "Poems," and the long-disputed, somewhat apocryphal, "Titus Andronicus." The question of the authenticity of this slaughtering drama is entered into with judgment and fairness. We think ourselves that sufficient allowance has not been made for the march of the human intellect, and, in such a mind as Shakspeare's, the unspeakably rapid progression, by those who find internal evidence in Titus Andronicus that our immortal bard was innocent of its perpetration. If this play really were the production of Shak-

spere's pen, we have authority by which to trace its date to the young days of his authorship,—in fact, to prove that it must have been the earliest of his known productions; and seeing that this is the case, who can wonder at the discrepancies between it and the fruits of his riper genius. We might easily take any, even all, of the highest writers in our language, and, comparing their earliest efforts with their latest, pronounce on the impossibility of their being the product of the same mind—in the same way that a picture of the childish features might be taken, and when compared with the face of the perfect man, no one aspect of resemblance be found. Just such is the progression of mind from dwarfish babyhood to the giant stature. Nay, even yet further; for industry, and the exercise and cultivation of the faculties, do more towards their perfecting than the mere progress of time in a bodily growth, which cannot be accelerated or retarded. The boyish Shakspeare could not be so rich in fancy, so ripe in judgment, as the man in his maturity; and we think that the difference in the age of the author fully accounts for any disparity in his productions. This question, then, of the authenticity of Titus Andronicus, is entered into in this last number of the work with a degree of thought and critical acumen which render the consideration well worthy of attention, and the deductions are such as may not easily be gainsaid.

Pictures of Popular People, or Illustrations of Human Nature. By the author of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons," "The Great Metropolis," &c. Illustrated by various distinguished artists.

The object of this work, of which we have the first number before us, is stated to be, to give, by the combined effect of pictorial illustrations and letter-press descriptions, a more full and faithful exhibition of human nature in its ever-varying aspects than has been before attempted in any work of a similar kind. Mr. Grant has here chosen a wide field, over which, exercising his well-known discursive fancy, we cannot doubt of his producing an amusing and attractive work. The subjects in the present number are The Happy Husband, The Affectionate Mother, Street Musicians, and The Marriageable Man; each accompanied by a very graphic sketch.

NEW MUSIC.

Whatever is brought before the public, and has the good fortune to merit their approbation, is sure to command their patronage and support. Since the production of "Acis and Galatea" on the Drury Lane stage, we have nothing but new editions of this celebrated serenata, written by Gay, and composed by Handel, for the Duke of Chandos, and first performed at Canons in 1720,—(we could have wished to have seen it enacted in those days, compared with Macready's representation.) We have two new scores of this work, the one edited by J. Addison, the other by Henry R. Bishop, Mus. Bac. Oxon. With every due respect to our old friend Addison, we cer-

tainly beg to select Bishop's edition, from the fact of the whole being copied from the original scores,—the times marked by the metre-nome, and the recitatives being much richer and fuller in accompaniments,—a decided charm, and of essential service to the singer. We have had occasion, in a former number, to eulogize the masterly style in which Mr. Bishop has brought out the writings of the great master; which not only do honour to his transcendent abilities as an editor, but stamp him at once to be the true artiste, the one to feel and appreciate a great man's genius, and to produce his writings as he meant them to be sung, void of all superfluous ornament, theatrical clap-trap, or redundancy of accompaniment. To the real lovers of Handel's music, Bishop has immortalized himself; there is everything the most fastidious could desire; not a single bar but tells its own tale of deep forethought and revision; not a sentence but is punctuated and accented with care—therefore, to those who covet "*The Serenata Acis and Galatea*," in the most perfect form, we earnestly advise them to provide themselves with Bishop's copy; and for choral societies, that of Addison's,—the voice parts being all arranged in the treble cleff, a desideratum in all young societies, and with all beginners; it has other recommendations, portability and cheapness. Both richly merit public support.

The Royal Fantasia. On the Christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By W. H. HOLMES.

A clever composition, well put together; and, in this age of loyalty, and for everything that appertains to the young Prince, must become stock piece, more especially in the schools in the precincts of "*The Battle of Prague*," "*Steibelt's Storm*," and many other descriptive pieces of music. Holmes, ever alive to anything talented, deserves no inconsiderable share of commendation for the ingenuity displayed in the construction of "*The Royal Fantasia*," an excellent piano-forte school piece.

God bless the Prince of Wales.

Quartette with solos, as sung at the various concerts, festivals, theatres, &c. Words by Ryan, music by Crouch. Just the kind of subject to please the mass on all public occasions. The words are spirited; and the music is of that stirring character, which is sure to emanate from the pen of Mr. Crouch. The chorus at the end of each verse produces a bold effect, and adds much to the delicacy of the concluding stanza, which is nicely wrought up. This quartette must become popular, and deserves attention.

Homage to the Prince of Wales.

If we proceed as we have begun, our notices under this head will far exceed in bulk the great leviathan of the deep; and if we were disposed to be jocular, we should say, May his Royal Highness never know what it is to feel the effect of stripes, although he is so much be-wailed in England! The success of a publication mainly depends upon the title under which it appears; we therefore congratulate the

publishers on the fact of there being a royal heir, under whose brilliant career, and through whose high-honoured name, so many novelties have come forth. "Homage to the Prince of Wales," a set of quadrilles by that indefatigable John Weippert, full of character, and in no way less deserving the encomiums he has received from our hands on former occasions: if any one thing more than the ability displayed in the arrangement of this set could recommend them to public favour, it is the author's portrait being affixed to the title-page; as also to "The Royal Prussian Quadrilles." Both himself and his writings have our best wishes.

The admired Polish Mazourkas, and English Military Quadrilles.

Arranged and adapted by Jullien from airs by Bishop, &c. Well deserving the notice of quadrille players, and those "who trip it on the light fantastic toe;" but for us, who are of the pensive, studious mood, such strains and such music accord not with our sedentary pursuits; we can listen to them once, but after that the charm is over, should they possess such a gift. Even should these be devoid of beauty, novelty is the leading virtue of a ball-room: consequently, all we can say to the contrary, will neither better or depreciate Jullien's music; he is the accepted Adonis of Terpsichorean fascination, and his writings necessarily must be good.

Vivat Regina.

A costly title, displaying the installation of the King of Prussia as a Knight of the Garter. Another of those happy incidents which occur now-a-days of affording subjects for the artist, the poet, and the musician. In the one before us we have the combined efforts of a Brandard, a Crawford, and John Barnett; three great names, and though combined in the present instance, the result has been—nothing! The words are very secondary, and the music worse; and for the artist, he has the advantage over all to an immeasurable degree. "Vivat Regina" evinces a hurried creation, and, like all matters so wrought, its airy nothingness finds an early tomb, and an unmourned dissolution. Alas, alas! "they come like shadows, and so depart."

The Troubadour's Song.

One of those gems by Bishop, culled from the Annual "Songs of the Olden Time." Poet and musician have sailed together; and with Mrs. Crawford's intellectual mind, and Bishop's refined taste, what could we expect otherwise, but the pleasing result which now adorns our library table? It is a brilliant set in fine gold; and all who possess a passion for articles of vertu, should wear this, of all gems the most beautiful.

Variations pour le Piano-forte.

From a cavatina in Bellini's Opera "La Straniera," composed by Frederick Antoine Weber; a debutante in composition, but, if we

may judge from the effect and originality produced in this piece, it augurs well for future productions ; and though, upon inquiry, we find this young artiste is in no way connected with his great predecessor and namesake, he has no cause to grieve for the non-relationship : his Op. 8. does him infinite credit, and will repay all those who study its talented pages.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Editor of the *Two Thousand Melodies*, and as we are always open to conviction, and ever ready to make the amende honourable when called upon, we confess ourselves wrong, but not from intention, or a wish in any way to wound the feelings or depreciate the abilities of the worthy Editor of *Two Thousand Melodies* ; the error arose from a portion only of the work having been sent to us to review, in which part none of Mr. Crouch's melodies were noticed or mentioned : but upon inquiry, and having sent to the publishers for the entire work, we therein discovered our mistake, and freely confess the error into which we had been led.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer. By Edward Howard, Esq. 5 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.
- Ormington, or Cecil, a Peer. New edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.
- Letters describing a Ride to Florence on Horseback. By a Lady. 2 vols. 18s.
- Madame D'Arblay's Diary, Vol. I. small 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.
- Temugin. By the Author of *Amram*, &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.
- Sturges' (J.) Visit to the United States in 1841. 8vo. 7s. cloth.
- The History of Italy and Switzerland. By Miss Julia Corner. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
- Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, with Notes and Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. cloth.
- Molière, Théâtre Complet. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.
- Racine, Théâtre Complet. 1 vol. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Montesquieu, Grandeur des Romains. 1 vol. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.
- Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. With woodcuts, &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 20s. cloth.
- The Archæologist and Journal of Antiquarian Science, Vol. I. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
- The School Girl in France. By Miss M'Crindell. New edit. 12mo. 5s. cloth.
- Hand-Book of the History of Painting. By Dr. Franz Kugler. Part I., the Italian Schools, edited by C. L. Eastlake, Esq., crown 8vo. 12s. cloth.
- Hand-Book of the Public Galleries of Art. By Mrs. Jameson. Two parts, royal 12mo. 18s. cloth.
- Father John, or Cromwell in Ireland. By S. E. A., post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.
- Davies's History of Holland, Vol. II., 8vo. 12s. cloth.
- Memoir and Remains of the Rev. C. Neale, M.A. By the Rev. W. Jowett, M.A., fc. 6s. cloth.
- Newman's (Rev. J. H.) Sermons, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.
- The Touchstone, or the Claims and Privileges of True Religion. By Miss Anne Grant. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.
- Three Discourses on the Divine Will. By A. J. Scott, M.A. 18mo. 2s. cloth.
- Readings in Poetry ; a Selection from the English Poets, (King's College edition,) 12mo. 4s. sheep.
- Brookedon's Views of Italy, Part I. royal 4to. 5s. sewed.

Tait on Magdalenism. 2nd edit. post 8vo. 6s. cloth.
 Markland's Remarks on English Churches, fcap. 5s. cloth.
 Captain Barclay's Agricultural Tour in the United States, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Rotteck's History of the World. 4 vols. 8vo. 40s. cloth.
 Galloway's Vow of the Gileadite. Royal 18mo. 5s. cloth.
 Hydropathy, or the Cold Water Cure. By R. T. Claridge, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

LITERARY NEWS—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Sir E. L. Bulwer's New Work, ZANONI, is now published. It reached us too late for notice in our present number, but shall receive due attention in our next.

Major Michel's TREVOR HASTINGES is expected to appear very speedily.

Mr. Garston's New Work on GREECE is, we understand, completed, and a very few days will see it announced for publication. To the large circle of the author's friends, as well as to the public, we have no doubt this will be welcome.

Mr. Scott's VISIT TO WATERLOO is on the eve of appearing.

THE HERBERTS, OR THE WAY OF THE WORLD, by the author of "Elphinstone," is nearly ready.

THE HAND BOOK OF TURNING will appear early in the present month.

I WATCHED THE HEAVENS, is the title of the New Poem by V. There is something peculiarly sterling in this author's productions.

Mr. Wingfield has nearly ready, SOLITUDE, WITH OTHER POEMS, which he appropriately dedicates to one of our most popular authors.

The Author of HARDNESS, OR THE UNCLE, has in the press a sort of sequel, we presume, to his former work, entitled SOFTNESS. From the talent displayed in the former work, we augur much from the forthcoming volume.

Mr. Lewis, whose celebrity as a Chess Player is well known, is engaged on a complete Treatise on the Game of Chess, for which he has been long collecting materials. Amateurs will, no doubt, look forward to this work, and find in it a masterly production.

THE BRITISH BALLADS.—Mr. S. C. Hall is preparing for press a volume that will, in some degree, associate with the "Book of Gems of British Poets," published by him, some three or four years ago. The work on which he is now engaged is a collection of British Ballads, including the choicest of those that have been gathered, with so much industry and labour, by Percy, Evans, Ritson, Ellis, Scott, Jameson, Pilkington, Motherwell, &c. &c.; the majority of which rank among the most popular compositions in the language, but which have never yet been brought together. The engravings are to be on wood, from drawings by the most eminent of our British artists; and it is intended to introduce an illustration upon every page, so that the volume may contain above Four Hundred embellishments.

March, 1842.—VOL. XXXIII.—NO. CXXXI.

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The Essay on Missions, by the Rev. Richard Winter Hamilton, to which the second prize, in a recent competition was adjudged, is preparing for publication, to be ready early in March.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

At the opening of the month very little business was transacted, in consequence of the suspense as to the measures about to be proposed in the legislature. This feeling operated strongly on the Sugar trade, which was consequently dull. The overland mail from India, which left Bombay on the 1st January, brings reports somewhat discouraging to trade, British manufactures not meeting with a ready market: they likewise state, that the last crop of indigo has been unusually large, so that the present holders of that article must expect loss rather than profit. The accounts from China are much more favourable, as our successes there have been great. It has been rumoured that the government intend to increase the duty on Canadian timber and deals. The Manchester trade continues flat. The Huddersfield market has not yet shown any perceptible rallying. There is no change in the wool market. The manufacturers of hosiery and lace are meditating intentions of yet further reducing their terms of wages, in consequence of the depression under which they are labouring. Commissioners have been appointed to draw up regulations for the fisheries on the French and English coasts. There have been some imports of foreign wheat, but they have not reached a large amount.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Thursday, 24th of February.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 169 one-half.—Three per Cents. reduced, 90.—Consols 89 one-fourth.—Three and a Half per Cent. Red. 99 one-eighth.—Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.*, 2*½*d., 22*s.* 23*s.* 24*s.* pr.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New, Acct. Feb. 28. 32 one half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent., 52 one quarter.—Spanish, Acct., 24 one-quarter.—Dutch 5 per Cents. 102 three eighths.—Mexican, Acct., 35 five-eighths.

MONEY MARKET.—The suit brought by the Bank of England against Mr. Tomkins has placed the owners of the forged Exchequer bills in a somewhat better position, it having been elicited in the examination that improper facilities existed in the office in the issuing of the bills. This is supposed to make a better case for the sufferers. As little doubt existed of what the result of the ministerial measures would be on the corn-law question, the fluctuation arising from it on Stock has not exceeded one quarter per cent. With one or two exceptions, little has been done in the way of transfer. The value of Bank Stock has advanced two per cent. during the last week. The bullion in the Bank Stock has also been rapidly on the increase. American State Bonds and Shares are extremely discouraging, there being slight prospect of the repayment of the loans raised in this country. There has been little fluctuation in the Share Market for the last week. Very serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the probability of the agent of the finance minister of Donna Isabella ever reaching London with cash, he having stopped short at Paris, where he has now been some time.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM JANUARY 25, 1841, TO FEBRUARY 16, 1842, INCLUSIVE.

Jan. 25.—E. T. Murray, Church-street, Southwark, leatherseller.—J. Cnisset, Blackfriars-road, jeweller.—W. Christie, New North street, Red Lion-square, bookbinder.—J. Burnie, Tokenhouse-yard, city, merchant.—G. O. Speare, Fleet-street, laceman.—J. Laycock, Colne, Lan-

cashire, tallow chandler.—C. Christelow, York, woollendrapery.—A. Webb, Liverpool, carpet-seller.—R. J. Sharp, Liverpool, victualler.—S. E. Welldon, Cambridge, butcher.—W. Wilcocks, Bracknell, Berkshire, saddler.

Jan. 28.—H. Holt, Peckham, bookseller.—J.

Sanders, Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea, baker.—E. J. Stone, Belle Sauvage-yard, Ladgate-hill, maker of playing cards.—G. B. K. Cassidy, Bucklersbury, merchant.—F. Sharman, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, shoe factor.—T. Wooster, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—S. R. George, London-wall, victualler.—A. Collos and A. Thompson, Brighton, sugar manufacturers.—J. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner.—J. and D. Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmongers.—W. E. Boyle, Neath, plumber.—R. Wilson, Blythe Tile-sheds, Northumberland, manufacturer of bricks.—R. Davies, Mallwyd, Merionethshire, shopkeeper.—W. Chambers, Oxford, organ builder.—G. Barnard, Portsea, coal merchant.—P. Stephenson, Manchester, mercer.

Feb. 1.—J. D. Wells, George-street, Mansion-house, commission agent.—J. Wates, Old Kent-road, victualler.—J. Spanton, Bermondsey-street, cheesemonger.—J. Jolley, St. Alban's-place, Haymarket, builder.—E. Stratton, Longcot, Berkshire, corn-dealer.—S. Owen, Conway, Carnarvon, innkeeper.—J. Holt, Livesey, Lancaster, grocer.—H. A. Buber, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster.—R. Hazell, Ramsbury, Wilts, corn dealer.—C. Nicholls, Shrewsbury, flannel merchant.

Feb. 4.—J. C. Clarke, Water-lane, Great Tower-street, city, wine, spirit, and beer merchant.—T. and G. Seddon, Calthorpe-place, Gray's Inn-road, upholsterers.—E. Mallan, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, dentist.—R. and J. G. Irvin, Manchester, drapers.—D. Davis, sen., and D. Davies, jun., Glanclywedog, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturers.—J. Hayward, Milverton, Warwickshire, miller.—W. Heap and J. and W. Roberts, Padiham, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—J. Nash, and R. L. Nash, Bristol, brewers.—T. Cheshire, Southwick, Staffordshire, miller.—J. Buckett, Great Bourton, Oxfordshire, sheep dealer.

Feb. 8.—R. Littlehyke, Brudenell-place, New North-road, linen draper.—L. Whitby, Green Dragon yard, Whitechapel, builder.—M. Schlesinger and M. S. Schlesinger, Basinghall-street, City, merchants.—J. Woodcock, Stratford, Essex, builder.—W. Vale, Oxford-street, Middlesex, laceman.—G. Thompson and J. Forbes, Crutchedfriars, cornfactors.—J. Miller and G. Cradock, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, patent sail cloth and rope manufacturer.—J. Bowers, Chipstead, Kent, grocer.—C. A. Cantor, Montagu-street, Montagu-square, Middlesex, merchant.—G. Gifford, Parson's-green, Fulham, schoolmistress.—E. Halliley, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—J. Higgins and J. Mannoek, Dukinfield, Cheshire, engi-

neers.—J. Gibbs, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, tavern keeper.—W. Bower, Wimslow, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.—J. R. Willoughby, York, builder.—W. Robins, Stone, Staffordshire, ironmonger.—R. Waters, Newport, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer.—J. Protheroe, jun., Bristol, iron merchant.—J. Greenwell and S. Greenwell, Shadford Mill, Durham, millers.—R. Blackmore and J. Craven, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn millers.—T. Appl-yard, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, stone merchant.

Feb. 11.—E. Warne, Lisle-street, Westminster, carpenter.—C. Caswell, Woburn-place, lodging-house-keeper.—J. M. Gippa, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, wine merchant.—H. Brane, Nine-elms, Battersea, coal merchant.—E. and C. C. Manning, High-street, Aldgate, drapers.—J. and T. Fielding, Blackburn, joiners.—J. Fitzpatrick, Newport, Isle of Wight, banker.—G. Hallett, Ryde, draper.—S. E. Hide, Broadwater, builder.—F. Beal, Sandwich, Kent, hoyman.—H. A. Baber, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster.

Feb. 15.—H. J. Canning, Wood-street, Cheap-side, Scotch warehouseman.—H. Fish, Prince's-row, Pimlico, painter.—J. S. Lennard, White Conduit-fields, victualler.—W. Richards, Oxford-street, victualler.—W. Morris, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather-dresser.—J. Carron, St. George's-circus, Blackfriars-road, draper.—A. Jopp, Cornhill, ship and insurance broker.—T. Sleeman, Tenby, wine merchant.—W. Grundy, Manchester, yarn dealer.—T. Statham, Huddersfield, hosier.—W. Sorby, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, chemist.—J. Lawther, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant.—J. Brookes, jun., Dewsbury, manufacturer.—J. Sty, Melcombe Regis, draper.—C. Gatehouse, Chichester, brewer.—W. Looney, Whitehaven, cooper.—D. W. Banks, Manchester, dealer in piano-fortes.—S. Nichols, Birmingham, gold pencil-case maker.—J. Ward, Irstead, Norfolk, cattle jobber.—J. G. Smith, Bath, common brewer.—J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, iron-monger.

Feb. 18.—H. and F. Rogers, Finch-lane, Cornhill, wine merchants.—S. Lane, Hoxton Old-town, Old-street-road, victualler.—W. Smith, St. Albans, miller.—J. Thompson, Sunderland, chain and anchor manufacturer.—W. S. Good-eve, Chichester, brick maker.—J. A. Butler, Loddington, Northamptonshire.—W. Curtis, King's Lynn, brewer.—J. Coles, Victoria Iron Works, Bedwelthy, Monmouthshire, apothecary.—W. Fisher, Lincoln, wharfinger.—W. Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder.—W. Schofield, Oldham, machine maker.—G. Brown, Carlisle, draper.—E. Haworth, Manchester, merchant.

NEW PATENTS.

W. R. Kettle, of Waterloo Street, Birmingham, Accountant, B. Wakefield, of Ryland Street North, Birmingham, Civil Engineer, and W. Crosher, of Cumberland Street, Birmingham, aforesaid, Screw Manufacturer, for an improved bolt for building and other purposes. Dec. 24th, 1841, 6 months.

M. Macdonogh, of St. Alban's Place, Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in spindles, flyers, and bobbins, for spinning, twisting, and reeling all sorts of fibrous or textile substances, and in the application or adaption of either or all of them to machinery for the same purposes. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 6th, 1842, 6 months.

E. Hall, of Dartford, Civil Engineer, for an improved steam-boiler. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

S. H. Le Petit, of St. Pancras Place, St. Pancras Road, for certain improvements in the manufacture and supply of gas. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

J. Chesterman, of Sheffield, Mechanist, and J. Bottom, of the same place, Mechanist, for certain improvements in tapes for measuring, and in the boxes for containing the same. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

C. W. Williams, of Liverpool, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the construction of furnaces, and effecting combustion of the inflammable gases from coal. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

J. T. Jeffree, of Blackwall, Engineer, for certain improvements in the lifting and forcing water and other fluids, parts of which improvements are applicable to steam-engines. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

R. D. Chatterton, of Derby, for certain improvements in propelling. Jan. 11th, 6 months.

J. Tons, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gentleman, for improvements in smelting copper ores. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

J. Bordier, of Austin Friars, Merchant, for certain improvements in preparing skins and hides, and in converting them into leather. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

C. Bedells, of Leicester, Manufacturer, and J. Bedells, of the same place, for improvements in the manufacture of elastic fabrics, and articles of elastic fabrics. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

J. Barnes, of Church, near Accrington, Lancashire, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in the working of steam-engines. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

H. Waterton, of Winford Lodge, Chester, Esquire, for improvements in the manufacture of salt. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

J. J. Ruben, of Birmingham, Umbrella and Parasol Furniture Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of a certain part of umbrella and parasol furniture. Jan. 13th, 6 months.

M. Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of locks. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 15th, 6 months.

J. Thackeray, of Nottingham, Lace Thread Manufacturer, for improvements in the process of preparing and gasing thread or yarn. Jan. 15th, 6 months.

T. Lambert, of Regent's Park, Musical Instrument Maker, for improvements in the action of cabinet pianofortes. Jan. 15th, 6 months.

E. Palmer, of Newgate Street, Philosophical Instrument Maker, for improvements in producing printing and embossing surfaces. Jan. 15th, 6 months.

J. Cole, of Youl's Place, Old Kent Road, Brush Manufacturer, for certain improvements in the construction of brushes. Jan. 15th, 6 months.

C. Ward, of Great Tichfield Street, Musical Instrument Maker, for improvements in flutes. Jan. 18th, 6 months.

W. Tindall, of Cornhill, Ship Owner, for a new and improved method of extracting or manufacturing from a certain vegetable substance certain materials applicable to the purposes of affording light and other uses. Jan. 19th, 6 months.

A. Mertens, of the London Coffee House, Publisher, for improvements in covering surfaces with wood. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 22nd, 6 months.

W. Baker, of Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, Surgeon, for certain improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

J. J. Baggaly, of Sheffield, Engraver, for certain improvements in making metallic dies and plates for stamping, pressing, or embossing. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

A. Kurtz, of Liverpool, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

F. Marston, of Aston, in the county of Salop, Esquire, for improvements in apparatus for making calculations. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

S. Mason, of Northampton, Merchant, for improvements in clogs, part of which improvements is applicable to shoes and boots. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

G. Boccus, of the New Road, Shepherd's Bush, Gentleman, for certain improvements in gas, and on the methods in use, or burners for the combustion of gas. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

W. and J. Galloway, and J. Haley, of Manchester, Engineers, for certain improvements in machinery for cutting, punching, and compressing metals. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

P. Journet, of Dean Street, Soho, Engineer, for improvements in steam-engines. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

H. Benjamin, of Saint Mary at Hill, Fish Factor, and H. Grafton, of Chancery Lane, Philosophical Instrument Maker and Machinist, for certain improvements in preserving animal and vegetable matters. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The mode of keeping these registries is as follows:—At Edmonton the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the barometer and thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1842.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
Jan.					
23	35-24	29,53-29,14	N.W.		Generally clear, wind boisterous, snow at noon.
24	31-15	29,73-29,62	S.E.		Generally clear.
25	38-21	29,64-29,23	W.	,47	Morning overcast, with snow, otherwise clear.
26	41-20	29,46-29,07	S.	,01	Cloudy, raining heavily with boisterous wind.
27	41-32	29,72-29,50	W.	,18	Clear.
28	38-26	29,84-29,72	N.E.		Generally clear.
29	48-23	30,00-29,85	S.W.		Morning clear, otherwise overcast.
30	39-29	30,12-Stat.	N.		Generally cloudy.
31	43-30	30,01-29,89	S.W.		General cloud, raining heavily in the evening.
Feb.					
1	43-29	30,06-29,99	N.W.	,12	Generally clear.
2	45-24	30,14-30,05	W.		Afternoon clear, otherwise cloudy, rain in even.
3	45-37	30,33-30,28	W.		Noon clear, otherwise cloudy.
4	40-34	30,33-30,30	E.		Cloudy.
5	36-27	30,17-30,09	E.		Afternoon clear, otherwise cloudy.
6	37-26	30,02-29,85	N.E.		Generally cloudy, sunshine at times.
7	37-23	29,70-29,63	N.E.		General overcast, snow with rain in the morn.
8	41-27	29,74-29,71	E.	,08	Overcast, raining nearly all the day.
9	47-26	29,74-29,67	E.	,1	Morning foggy, afternoon cloudy, even. overcast.
10	49-39	29,94-29,80	S.		Morning foggy, otherwise generally cloudy.
11	51-43	29,94-29,90	S.W.		Generally cloudy, rain in the evening.
12	52-45	29,95-29,93	S.W.	,155	Morn. cloudy, after. clear, even. overcast, rain.
13	50-31	30,07-29,97	S.W.		Morn. foggy, after. and even. clear, rain at 1 P.M.
14	45-29	30,37-30,24	W.	,1	Generally clear.
15	51-37	30,34-30,33	S.W.		Generally clear.
16	49-37	30,30-30,33	S.W.		Overcast, evening foggy.
17	47-36	30,29-30,20	S.E.		Morning foggy, otherwise clear.
18	39-25	30,30-30,20	S.W.		Morning cloudy, otherwise clear.
19	39-22	30,28-30,12	S.W.		Afternoon clear, otherwise overcast and foggy.
20	36-25	29,97-29,83	S.W.		Morning foggy, otherwise cloudy.
21	43-29	29,70-29,61	S.	,03	Cloudy raining fast in the afternoon.
22	45-26	29,68-29,51	S.	,11	Cloudy, raining in the morning and evening.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Feb. 3.—The Queen opened Parliament in person, and read the following speech, the Usher of the Black Rod having first summoned the Commons.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince, my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness—and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful and loyal people.

" I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally, the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the Christening of the Prince of Wales.

" I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that I have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

" There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

" The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Te-

heran has been followed by the completion of a Commercial Treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions, founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

"I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the Finances and of the Expenditure of the country.

"You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

"I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

"It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision; the laws which regulate the Registration of Electors of Members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

The Duke of Wellington moved, *pro forma*, the first reading of the Select Vestries Bill.—The Marquis of Abercorn moved the Address, which was an echo of the Speech. The Earl of Dalhousie seconded the Address.—The Duke of Buckingham declared his unalterable opinion respecting the Corn Laws, and his consequent withdrawal from the Cabinet.—The Address was agreed to. A motion of Lord Wharncliffe was carried, to present an Address of Congratulation to Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales.—On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Shaftesbury was appointed Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords.

Feb. 4. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Combermere took the oaths and their seats.—Lord Monteaule gave notice, that he should move for a select committee to inquire into the late forgeries of Exchequer Bills. Notice was given that her Majesty had appointed Saturday to receive the Address voted in answer to the Speech.

Feb. 5.—Met, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace with the Address.

Feb. 7.—Her Majesty's answer to the Address read by the Lord Chancellor. The reply of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Address presented to him was also brought in.—The Duke of Wellington suggested to Lord Monteaule the expediency of postponing his motion respecting the fraudulent Exchequer Bills.—The Marquis of Clanricarde presented a petition on the subject of marriages solemnized by Presbyterian clergymen of Ireland between members of their own persuasion and Episcopalians.—The Marquis of Normanby moved for the reading of two bills, the one for the regulation of buildings in towns, and the other, for improving the sanitary condition of the lower classes.

Feb. 8.—The attention of the House was occupied with some anti-corn-law peti-

tions, presented by Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Some conversation ensued respecting the Catholics in India, and then the House adjourned until Thursday.

Feb. 10.—Nothing of importance.

Feb. 11.—On the motion of the Marquis of Normanby, the Buildings Regulation Bill, the Borough Improvement Bill, and the Appropriation Amendment Bill, went through Committees, and were ordered to be read a third time on Monday. On the motion of Lord Monteagle, accounts were ordered of the Exchequer bills funded, the money subscribed, and the stock sold, under the 5th of Victoria chap. 11. The House adjourned till Monday.

Feb. 14.—The case of the Creole engaged the attention of the House. Lord Denman justified the honour and integrity of the British laws, by declaring that no authority existed in them by which these men could be delivered up to a foreign power after taking refuge in our dominions. Many other of the law lords concurred in this opinion. The Secretary of State had sent out instructions for the release of these negroes.

Feb. 15.—Nothing of importance. Adjourned till Thursday.

Feb. 17.—Some discussion took place respecting the alleged unfairness in the working out of the New Poor Law in Ireland, in which it was asserted that great preference was shown to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers over those of the Established Church.

Feb. 18.—Nothing of importance.

Feb. 19.—No house.

Feb. 21.—Some discussion took place respecting the treaties which had been agreed to and signed by the ministers of the five great Powers, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade.

Feb. 22.—Nothing of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 3.—On returning from attendance on the Queen in the House of Lords, the Speaker took the chair, and some preliminary business being disposed of, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of moving, on the following Wednesday, that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the laws affecting the importation of corn. The House then proceeded with the Address, which was moved by the Earl of March, some discussion following upon it; and then it was agreed to. New writs were moved for West Cornwall, in the room of Lord Boscawen Rose, who has succeeded to the Earldom of Falmouth; Leominster, on Mr. James Wigram's elevation to the Vice-chancellorship; Brandon-Bridge, Sergeant Jackson having been appointed Solicitor-general for Ireland; Dublin University, Mr. Lefroy having been raised to the bench; Taunton, where Mr. Bainbridge has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and Clackmannan and Ross, Colonel Abernethy having done the same. Mr. Gladstone moved for an address to the Queen respecting the various corn acts and the price of grain. Mr. Goulburn gave notice of a bill for the application to the service of 1841, of the sums granted in the two last sessions of Parliament. Lord Stanley of a bill to amend the Act 5 and 6 William IV., for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and of another to regulate the survey and sale of crown lands in the Australian colonies and New Zealand; and by Sir George Clerk, of the usual sessional orders and committees.

Feb. 4.—Several petitions were presented. Lord Stanley moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the conveyance of emigrants to the colonies; and also a bill to regulate the sale of lands in the Australian colonies.

Feb. 5.—No House.

Feb. 7.—The Speaker reported the gracious Answers of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Addresses of the House. A number of petitions were presented. Several notices were given; one by the Attorney-general, for amending the Municipal Corporation Act. Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Roebuck, moved, that the rule of the House should be rescinded which restrained discussions on the presentation of petitions: the House divided, and Mr. Wallace's motion was rejected by 237 to 50. Mr. Emerson obtained leave to bring in a bill respecting copyright in works of design.

Feb. 8.—Some business of minor importance was transacted. Lord Stanley obtained leave from the House of Commons for a bill for altering the distribution of the ecclesiastical establishments in the West Indies. The House resolved itself into committee on colonial import duties; Mr. Gladstone proposed two sets of duties, one fixed,

and one *ad valorem*, the schedules of which he then read and explained. Lord John Russell made some objections. Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of railways. Mr. Godson requested leave to bring in a bill for the protection of copyright, which was granted. Leave was given to the Attorney-general to bring in two bills; one for amending the Municipal Regulation Act; the other for allowing a writ of error in cases of *mandamus*. Mr. Wakley objected to Sir George Clerk's motion in committee, that a supply be granted in accordance with the Queen's speech. The supplies were then agreed to.

Feb. 9.—This being the day appointed by Sir Robert Peel for developing the views of her Majesty's government respecting the corn laws, great excitement prevailed. Sir H Douglas having taken the oaths and his seat as member for Liverpool, and Mr. Cayley the oaths and his seat as member for Yorkshire, N.R., Sir Robert Peel introduced the corn law question, comparing the condition of the working classes of England with those of Prussia, and in a speech of great length and energy, proposed his sliding scale, regulated as follows:

When the price of wheat is

At 52s. and under 53s.	the duty shall be 18s.
At 53s. .. 54s. ..	18s.
At 54s. .. 55s. ..	18s.
At 55s. .. 56s. ..	17s.
At 56s. .. 57s. ..	16s.
At 57s. .. 58s. ..	15s.
At 58s. .. 59s. ..	14s.
At 59s. .. 60s. ..	13s.
At 60s. .. 61s. ..	12s.
At 61s. .. 62s. ..	11s.
At 62s. .. 63s. ..	10s.
At 63s. .. 64s. ..	9s.
At 64s. .. 65s. ..	8s.
At 65s. .. 66s. ..	7s.

With respect to the three next items of price, a continuous duty of 6s; that is to say:

From 66s. to 67s.	the duty shall be 6s.
From 67s. to 68s. ..	6s.
From 68s. to 69s. ..	6s.

After which he proposed that the rate of duty shall again fall; when the price is

From 69s. to 70s.	the duty to be 5s.
From 70s. to 71s. ..	4s.
From 71s. to 72s. ..	3s.
From 72s. to 73s. ..	2s.
From 73s. to 74s. ..	1s.

Feb. 10.—After the presentation of petitions, Earl Jermyn appeared at the bar, and acquainted the House that her Majesty had given directions that the estimates and returns named in the Address voted by the House, should be prepared and printed. Some conversation arose respecting the corn laws and the poor laws.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Arkwright took the oaths and his seat for Leominster. Nothing of importance.

Feb. 12.—No House.

Feb. 14.—The House resolved itself into a committee on the Corn Laws, on which there was much warm debating.—Lord John Russell moved an amendment.

Feb. 15.—The following new members took their oaths and their seats—Captain Wemyss for Fifeshire, Hon. Capt. Duncombe for East Retford, and Viscount Jocelyn for King's Lynn.—After which the Corn Law debate was continued.

Feb. 16.—Debate on the Corn Laws resumed. The House proceeded to a division, when the majority for ministers was 123.

Feb. 17.—No House.

Feb. 18.—Numerous petitions against the Corn Laws.

Feb. 19.—No House.

Feb. 21.—The Solicitor-general for Ireland (Mr. J. D. Jackson) took the oaths and his seat as member for the University of Dublin. The attention of the House was occupied by discussions on mixed marriages, discouraging the Slave Trade, financial statements, Poor Laws, and the Corn Importation Act, at great length.

Feb. 22.—Sir C. Lemon took the oaths and his seat as member for West Cornwall.—Again the Corn Importation Act engaged the House in copious wordy discussions.